THE

NEW-ENGLAND CHRONICLE: OR, ESSEX GAZETTE.

VOL. VIII. NUMB. 399.

From THURSDAY, *March* 21, to THURSDAY, *March* 28, 1776.

CAMBRIDGE: Printed by SAMUEL HALL, at his Printing-Office in Stoughton-Hall, HARVARD-COLLEGE.

the public in general having read, and (excepting a few timid Whigs or disguised Tories) loudly applauded that truly excellent pamphlet, intitled, COMMON SENSE; *our readers will doubtless be pleased with the perusal of the following* APPENDIX *written by the same ingenious author, and printed in Philadelphia since the publication of the second edition of* Common Sense.

by M. Paine of Philadelphia

SINCE the publication of the first edition of this pamphlet, or rather, on the same day on which it came out, the King's Speech made its appearance in this city.—Had the spirit of prophecy directed the birth of this production, it could not have brought it forth at a more seasonable juncture, or a more necessary time. The bloody-mindedness of the one, shews the necessity of pursuing the doctrine of the other. Men read by way of revenge. And the Speech instead of terrifying, prepared a way for the manly principles of Independance.

Ceremony, and even silence, from whatever motive they may arise, have a hurtful tendency, when they give the least degree of countenance to base and wicked performances; wherefore, if this maxim be admitted, it naturally follows, that the King's Speech, as being a piece of finished villany, deserved, and still deserves, a general execration both by the Congress and the people. Yet, as the domestic tranquility of a nation depends greatly on the *chastity* of what may properly be called NATIONAL MANNERS, it is often better to pass some things over in silent disdain, than to make use of such new methods of dislike, as might introduce the least innovation, on that guardian of our peace and safety. And, perhaps, it is chiefly owing to this prudent delicacy, that the King's Speech hath not, before now, suffered a public execution. The Speech, if it may be called one, is nothing better than a willful audacious libel against the truth, the common good, and the existence of mankind; and is a formal and pompous method of offering up human sacrifices to the pride of tyrants. But this general massacre of mankind, is one of the privileges, and the certain consequence of Kings; for as nature knows them *not*, they know *not her*; and although they are beings of our *own* creating, they know *not us*, and are become the gods of their creators. The Speech hath one good quality, which is, that it is not calculated to deceive, neither can we, even if we would, be deceived by it. Brutality and tyranny appear on the face of it. It leaves us at no loss: And every line convinces, even in the moment of reading, that He, who hunts the woods for prey, the naked and untutored Indian, is less a Savage than the King of Britain. (2)

Sir John Dalrymple, the putative father of a whining jesuitical piece, fallaciously called, "*The address of the people of* ENGLAND *to the inhabitants of* AMERICA," hath, perhaps, from a vain supposition, that the people *here* were to be frightened at the pomp and description of a king, given, (though very unwisely on his part) the real character of the present one: "But," says this writer, "if you are inclined to pay compliments to an administration, which we do not complain of," (meaning the Marquis of Rockingham's at the repeal of the Stamp Act) "it is very unfair in you to withhold them from that prince, *by whose* GOD ALONE *they were permitted to do any thing.*" This is toryism with a witness! Here is idolatry even without a mask: And he who can calmly hear, and digest such doctrine, hath forfeited his claim to rationality—an apostate from the order of manhood; and ought to be considered—as one, who hath not only given up the proper dignity of man, but sunk himself beneath the rank of animals, and contemptibly crawl through the world like a worm.

However, it matters very little now, what the king of England either says or does; he hath wickedly broken through every moral and human obligation, trampled nature and conscience beneath his feet; and by a steady and constitutional spirit of insolence and cruelty, procured for himself an universal hatred. (3) It is now the interest of America to provide for herself. She hath already a large and young family, whom it is more her duty to take care of, than to be granting away her property, to support a power who is become a reproach to the names of men and christians. (4) Ye, whose office it is to watch over the morals of a nation, of whatsoever sect or denomination ye are of, as well as ye, who are more immediately the guardians of the public liberty, if ye wish to preserve your native country uncontaminated by European corruption, ye must in secret wish a separation. But leaving the moral part to private reflection, I shall chiefly confine my further remarks to the following heads.

First. That it is the interest of America to be separated from Britain.

Secondly. Which is the easiest and most practicable plan, RECONCILIATION or INDEPENDANCE? with some occasional remarks.

In support of the first, I could, if I judged it proper, produce the opinion of some of the ablest and most experienced men on this continent; and whose sentiments, on that head, are not yet publickly known. It is in reality a self-evident position: For no nation in a state of foreign dependance, limited in its commerce, and cramped and fettered in its legislative powers, can arrive at any material eminence. America doth not yet know what opulence is; and although the progress which she hath made stands unparalleled in the history of other nations, it is but childhood, compared with what she would be capable of arriving at, had she, as she ought to have, the legislative powers in her own hands. England is, at this time, proudly coveting what would do her no good, were she to accomplish it; and the Continent hesitating on a matter, which will be her final ruin if neglected. It is the commerce and not the conquest of America, by which England is to be benefited, and that would in a great measure continue, were the countries as independant of each other as France and Spain; because in many articles, neither can go to a better market. But it is the independance of this country on Britain or any other, which is now the main and only object worthy of contention, and which, like all other truths discovered by necessity, will appear clearer and stronger every day.

First. Because it will come to that one time or other.

Secondly. Because, the longer it is delayed the harder it will be to accomplish.

I have frequently amused myself both in public and private companies, with silently reasoning the specious errors of those who speak without reflecting. And among the many which I have heard, the following seems the most general, viz. that had this rupture happened forty or fifty years hence, instead of *now*, the Continent would have been more able to have shaken off the dependance. To which I reply, that our military ability, *at this time*, arises from the experience gained in the last war, and which in forty or fifty years time, would have been totally extinct. The Continent would not, by that time, have had a General, or even a military officer left; and we, or those who may succeed us, would have been as ignorant of martial matters as the ancient Indians: And this single position, closely attended to, will unanswerably prove, that the present time is preferable to all others. The argument turns thus—at the conclusion of the last war, we had experience, but wanted numbers; and forty or fifty years hence, we should have numbers without experience; wherefore the proper point of time must be some particular point between the two extremes, in which a sufficiency of the former remains, and a proper increase of the latter obtained; And that point of time is the present time.

The reader will pardon this digression, as it does not properly come under the head I first set out with, and to which I again return by the following position, viz.

Should affairs be patched up with Britain, and she to remain the governing and sovereign power of America, (which, as matters are now circumstanced, is giving up the point intirely) we shall deprive ourselves of the very means of sinking the debt we have, or may contract. The value of the back lands which some of the provinces are claim'd intirely deprived of, by the unjust extension of the limits of Canada, valued only at five pounds sterling per hundred acres, amount to upwards of twenty-five millions, Pennsylvania currency; and the quit-rents at one penny sterling per acre, to two millions yearly.

It is by the sale of these lands that the debt may be sunk, without burthen to any, and the quit-rent reserved thereon, will always lessen, and in time, will wholly support the yearly expence of government. It matters not how long the debt is in paying, so that the lands when sold be applied to the discharge of it, and for the execution of which, the Congress for the time being, will be the continental trustees.

I proceed now to the second head, viz. Which is the easiest and most practicable plan, RECONCILIATION or INDEPENDANCE? with some occasional remarks.

He who takes nature for his guide is not easily beaten out of his argument, and on that ground, I answer generally—*That* INDEPENDANCE, *being a* SINGLE SIMPLE LINE, *contained within ourselves; and reconciliation a matter exceedingly perplexed and complicated, & in which a treacherous capricious court is to interfere, gives the answer without a doubt.*

The present state of America is truly alarming to every man who is capable of reflection. Without law, without government, without any other mode of power than what is founded on, and granted by courtesy. Held together by an unexampled concurrence of sentiment, which is nevertheless subject to change, and which, every secret enemy is endeavouring to dissolve. Our present condition, is, legislation without law; wisdom without a plan; a constitution without a name; and, what is strangely astonishing, perfect independance contending for dependance.—The instance is without a precedent; the case never existed before; and who can tell what may be the event? The property of no man is secure in the present unbraced system of things. The mind of the multitude is left at random, and seeing no fixed object before them, they pursue such as fancy or opinion starts. Nothing is criminal; there is no such thing as treason; wherefore, every one thinks himself at liberty to act as he pleases. The Tories dared not have assembled openly, had they known that their lives, by that act, were forfeited to the laws of the state. A line of distinction should be drawn, between English soldiers taken in battle, and inhabitants of America taken in arms. The first are prisoners, but the latter traitors. The one forfeits his liberty, the other his head.

Notwithstanding our wisdom, there is a visible feebleness in some of our proceedings which gives encouragement to dissentions. The Continental Belt is too loosely buckled. And if something is not done in time, it will be too late to do any thing, and we shall fall into a state, in which, neither *Reconciliation* nor *Independence* will be practicable. The king and his worthless adherents are got at their old game of dividing the Continent, and there are not wanting amongus, Printers, who will be busy in spreading specious falsehoods. The artful and hypocritical letter which

(1) See Speech page 867. (2) See declaration of independency, pa. 971. (3) See index, under Congress Continental. (4) See the Character of the King, &c. Cress, pa. 74. & Index, under King. (5) See repeal, pa. 418, Vol. 1. (6) See Hampshire pa. 53. Vol. 2. & See Lord Germaine pa. 971. (7) See indexes, under Number. (8) See Quebec Act pa. 559. (9) See index, under Troops British.

appeared a few months ago in two of the New-York papers, and likewise in two others, is an evidence that there are men who want either judgment or honesty.

It is easy getting into holes and corners and talking of reconciliation: But do such men seriously consider, how difficult the task is, and how dangerous it may prove, should the Continent divide thereon. Do they take within their view, all the various orders of men whose situation and circumstances, as well as their own, are to be considered therein. Do they put themselves in the place of the sufferer, whose *all* is *already* gone, and of the soldier, who hath quitted *all* for the defence of his country. If their ill judged moderation be suited to their own private situations *only*, regardless of others, the event will convince them that "they are reckoning without their Host."

Put us, says some, on the footing we were on in sixty-three. (1) To which I answer, the request is not *now* in the power of Britain to comply with, neither will she propose it; but if it were, and even should be granted, I ask, as a reasonable question, By what means is such a corrupt and faithless court to be kept to its engagements? Another parliament, nay, even the present, may hereafter repeal the obligation, on the pretence, of its being violently obtained, or unwisely granted; and in that case, where is our redress?—No going to law with nations; cannon are the barristers of Crowns; and the sword, not of justice, but of war, decides the suit. To be on the footing of sixty-three, it is not sufficient, that the laws only be put on the same state, but, that our circumstances, likewise, be put on the same state: Our burnt and destroyed towns repaired or built up, our private losses made good, our public debts (contracted for defence) discharged; otherwise, we shall be millions worse that we were at that enviable period. Such a request (1) had it been complied with a year ago, would have won the heart and soul of the Continent—but now it is too late, "The Rubicon is passed." (2)

Besides, the taking up arms, merely to enforce the repeal of a pecuniary law, seems as unwarrantable by the divine law, and as repugnant to human feelings, as the taking up arms to enforce obedience thereto. The object on either side, doth not justify the means; for the lives of men are too valuable to be cast away on such trifles.—It is the violence which is done and threatened to our persons; the destruction of our property by an armed force; the invasion of our country by fire and sword, which conscientiously qualifies the use of arms: And the instant, in which such a mode of defence became necessary, all subjection to Britain ought to have ceased; and the *date* of its *non* from, and published by, *the first musket that was fired against her* (2) This line is a line of consistency; neither drawn by caprice, nor extended by ambition; but produced by a chain of events, of which the colonies were not the authors. (3)

(For the remainder, see the last page.) 91a

LONDON.

War-Office, Dec. 16 It is his Majesty's pleasure that, from the date hereof, and during the continuance of the rebellion now subsisting in North-America, every person who shall enlist as a soldier in any of his Majesty's marching Regiments of foot, shall be entitled to his discharge at the end of three years, or at the end of the said rebellion, at the option of his Majesty.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Dec. 23 This morning Brook Watson, Esq; arrived at Lord George Germain's office from Quebec, with dispatches from Major General Carleton, dated Montreal, the 5th of November, containing intelligence that General Carleton, not being able to collect a force that might be depended upon for the relief of St. John's, the rebels had taken advantage of the desertion of the lower class of Canadians to press forward their enterprise, and that the forts of Chambly and St. John's upon Richelieu river, the latter of which had stopped the progress of the rebels for above two months, had surrendered, and the garrisons were made prisoners upon capitulation. (4)

By a letter from Lieutenant Governor Cramahe, dated Quebec, November 9 it appears, that a party of rebels, under the command of one Arnold, had invaded the province by the way of the river Chaudiere; and that part of them were actually arrived, and had taken post at Point Levi opposite to Quebec. (4)

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

The Gazette has lately given us a short abstract from the letters of the governor of Canada informing the public, "That one Arnold was arrived at Point Levi, opposite to Quebec, with a body "of Provincials." (4)

Notwithstanding the contemptuous manner in which the governor affects to mention Col. Arnold, I will venture to affirm from my personal knowledge he is of the Governor and Colonel, that this one Arnold is at least worth TEN Carletons; and this opinion, I am persuaded, both the past and future events will fully justify. I am, one who glories in the name of AMERICAN.

Dec. 23. *The House of Lords adjourned to Tuesday, Jan. 23. The House of Commons to Thursday, January the 25th.*

Several Transports were taken up Yesterday in order to bring over six Scotch Regiments from Holland, called Scotch Dutch, which are to be incorporated with the English Army, and are to serve in America.

His Majesty's ship the Renown, commanded by Francis Banks, Esq; on her passage to America, has taken ten sail of American ships that were going to the southward to catch whales; and understanding from the Americans that several ships of war were cruising on the coasts under the orders of the Congress, has sent them home, for fear of being retaken by the Americans.

A Dutch ship is among the number of those taken by the Renown, she being loaded with arms and ammunition, and bound to Philadelphia.

It is said that on Thursday night in debate, a noble Lord said, that he meant to produce an augmentation of the land forces to 70,000 men, and of the navy to the utmost possible extent, to subdue the rebellious Americans.

On the 6th instant several of the transports, with provisions on board for America, and upwards of twenty other ships, with provisions for the West-Indies, sailed from Cork.

Dec. 29. It was debated in Council to send ships to the relief of Quebec, but was given up as impracticable at this season—so that the first news likely to come from that quarter will be that all Canada is in the hands of the United Colonies. (4)

Yesterday one of the transport ships lying off the Tower, after having taken on board clothing and arms for 3000 men, fell down the river to Gravesend, and was to sail the first fair wind for Ireland, to take on board a regiment of soldiers waiting at Cork to embark with all possible expedition for America.

We hear it is in contemplation to double man all the ships of war which shall hereafter sail for America; the extra hands to serve as marines during the voyage, and on their arrival to be incorporated with the troops already there.

It is reported, that a certain patriotic Society intend to withdraw entirely from all parliamentary attendance, and to give the public, in a spirited declaration, their reasons for their secession.

No less than 26 recruiting-ens are opened in the several parts of London, for the enlisting of seamen in the service of the navy.

A great number of cutters and schooners are building at Colchester, Folkstone, Yarmouth and Dartmouth, from 30 to 70 tons burthen, for the use of government.

It is reported, from the disposition, or rather indisposition of a certain German Potentate, our Ministry may expect to be precipitated into fresh embarrassments, as a new hunt will in consequence be up, which will oblige them to call their dogs off from a false scent.

When all the intended reinforcements arrive in America, the Provincial Camp will not be attacked. The plan laid down is said to be this: To destroy every town on the sea coast, to draw their army from one place to another, and narrass and starve them if possible; but to be very careful about coming to a general engagement: But if by any means the Provincials can be divided, then the Regulars are to attack them.

Dec. 29. Wednesday night arrived from Quebec by way of Falmouth, Col. Guy Johnson, Superintendant of Indian affairs, and yesterday morning waited on Lord George Germain; also arrived Dan Claus, with his lady and family, from the same place. (4)

WILLIAMSBURGH, Feb. 26

We are informed, that on Monday last the hon. Richard Corbin, Esq; came to this city, and the next day, with the entire approbation of the Committee of Safety, continued his journey to Norfolk, with intention to go on board the Dunmore, to have a conference with Lord Dunmore, on the subject of a letter his Lordship had written to Col. Corbin, containing some propositions to negociate an accommodation with Great-Britain; and to receive letters which had come from London, and were to be delivered into his own hands. (8)

Feb. 27. Col. Corbin is arrived from his fruitless journey to Lord Dunmore, who refused to give a commission for holding an assembly, and only proposed that the principal gentlemen in the country should sign propositions for an accommodation, with which he would go home; but we presume he must get them signed by his old friends in the fleet, or about Norfolk, as he will get very few gentlemens' names to it. He said commissioners were to negociate, but did not say who they were. *But they did not come* (8)

His Lordship is not recalled, but has leave to go if he chuses it. His conduct is approved of, and he has unlimited power to draw on the treasury (8) Col. Corbin says that he, Gen. Clinton, and Capt. Hammond, all appeared in good humour, the latter declaring that he had forbid his tenders to offer injury to individuals or their property, his sole design being to watch the water, and enforce the acts of trade. (9) General Clinton had four companies who had not landed, but, on the contrary, the transports with the Mercury had fallen down into the road (Hampton) under sailing orders; he did not mention his destination, but it was gathered from the young officers, that they were to pay a visit to Governor Martin, at Cape-Fear, and then proceed to South-Carolina. On hearing that part of our letter to Col. Corbin read, "that we were not authorised or inclined to interfeddle in the mode of negociation, which must be left to Congress," the General said there was nothing America could ask in a constitutional way but would be granted, but if we relied on the Congress, he had nothing to expect from parliament. Lord Dunmore wanted to borrow his troops to drive ours from Kemp's; he asked if ours would not return? the other said he supposed they would; then, says the General, I don't think it worth while to meddle with them. (8)

We have just received intelligence from Hampton, that General Clinton, with his troops, (3) the Mercury, (5) Kingfisher, (6) and two or three tenders, went out of the Capes yesterday. (9)

Some of the inhabitants of Antigua have petitioned Admiral Young to grant commissions to fit out armed vessels for the taking American property, which it is said will be granted shortly.

By Mr. Hancock Lee, lately from Kentucky, we are informed, that the Indians have scalped two or three white people on the Ohio, and that the commanding officer at Detroit offers them 10l. for every scalp. Capt. Neaville, at Fort Pitt, writes his friend in Frederick to the same purport, but says the reward is 50l. a scalp.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, Saturday, March 16, 1776.

IN times of impending calamity and distress, when the liberties of America are imminently endangered by the secret machinations and open assaults of an insidious and vindictive administration, it becomes the indispensable duty of these highly favoured and happy colonies, with true penitence of heart, and the most reverent devotion to acknowledge the over-ruling providence of GOD; to confess and deplore our manifold sins, which have provoked him to pour down his righteous judgments upon us; and to supplicate his interposition for averting the threatened danger, and prospering our strenuous efforts in the cause of FREEDOM, VIRTUE and POSTERITY. (7)

The Congress therefore, considering the whole number of the British Ministry to subvert our invaluable rights and privileges, and to reduce us, by fire and sword, by the savages of the wilderness, and our own countrymen, to the most abject and ignominious bondage; Desirous, at the same time, to have peculiarly all ranks and degrees, duly impressed with a solemn sense of GOD's superintending providence, and of their duty, devoutly to rely in all their lawful enterprises on his aid and direction, earnestly recommend that FRIDAY the seventeenth day of May next be observed by the said Colonies as a day of HUMILIATION, FASTING, and PRAYER; that we may with one heart confess and bewail our manifold sins and transgressions, and by a sincere repentance and amendment of life appease his righteous displeasure, and through the merits and mediation of JESUS CHRIST obtain his pardon and forgiveness. Humbly implore his assistance to frustrate the cruel purposes of our unnatural enemies; and by inclining their hearts to justice and benevolence, prevent the further effusion of kindred blood. But if obstinately deaf to the voice of reason and humanity, and inflexibly bent on desolation and war, they constrain us to repel their hostile incursions by open resistance, that it may please the *Lord of Hosts, the God of Armies*, to animate our officers and soldiers with invincible fortitude, to guard and protect them in the day of battle, and to crown the Continental arms by sea and land with victory and success: Earnestly beseeching him to bless our civil rulers and the representatives of the people in their several Assemblies and Conventions; to preserve and strengthen their union, to inspire them with an ardent, disinterested love of their country; to give wisdom and stability to their councils; and direct them to the most efficacious measures for establishing the rights of America on the most honourable and permanent basis—that he would graciously please to bless all the people in these Colonies with health and plenty, and grant that a spirit of incorruptible patriotism and pure religion may universally prevail; and this calamity be speedily restored to the blessings of peace and liberty, and enabled to transmit them inviolate to the latest posterity. And it is recommended to Christians of all denominations to assemble for public worship, and abstain from servile labour on said day.

By order of Congress, (7)

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

FRESH DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Just opened, a compleat assortment of the best MEDICINES, and to be sold by

JONATHAN W[illiams]

at his apothecary's shop, at the LYON, in King-street, SALEM; among which are, the genuine medicines, per last vessels from Europe. Also

N. B. The goodness of the above articles is a sufficient recommendation to those who please to purchase them. (1)

JUST IMPORTED from PHILADELPHIA, and to be SOLD

By WILLIAM VANS, of SALEM,

The following English GOODS, viz.

Broad cloths, serges, shalloons, tamies, grograms, cotton velvit, long-lay, fine nankeens, black callot, parrot, black and white womens silk gloves and mitts, knee garters twist and mohair, black quality, silk ferrets, tapes, pins, darning needles, playing cards, mens and womens hose, black flowered ruffel for shoes, a fine assortment of ribbons, worsted mitts and gloves, one piece of fine twisted beaver for tortoots, sprigg'd and spotted gauzes, lawns, crocked combs, black silk cravats, black silk handkerchiefs, Irish linens.

ALSO,

Pepper, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, rosin, best velvit corks, new Philadelphia flour, nail rods, Philadelphia steel, chocolate and cocoa; also a few hogsheads of choice Grenada rum, choice French brandy, best Scotch snuff in pound bottles, wholebone, loaf sugar, &c. &c. Also a few quarter-casks of French brandy.

ALL persons indebted to, or that have any demands upon, the estate of Lieut. SAMUEL STONE, late of Rutland, forholder, deceased, are desired to make speedy settlement with DANIEL CLAP, and DOROTHY STONE, executors, and executrix, to the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Plimpton, 30th January 1776.

A number of people being met together at the house of Mr. John Shearman, inholder, in this town, in order for inlisting some of the militia to reinforce the army at Roxbury, &c. Capt. John Bridgham, commander of a company in the army, being present, encouraged the affair, and gave the soldiers a genteel treat; when one Daniel Vaughn, of the said town, came in, and in a very impudent, saucy and insolent manner, began to reflect on the said Captain Bridgham, telling him, that it was nothing but money that induced him to encourage the service, that affairs were badly carried on, and the like. In fact, he did not forbear to strike at the very foundation of our present state of government, and spoke many other things unfriendly to the common cause of this country.

When Capt. Bridgham threatened to bring him to justice for his so abusive conduct, he began to fear and repent; so it was concluded to leave the affair to men; upon which five were chosen, who brought in the following easy and impertinent consideration for him to sign, which, by the persuasions of a priest, a deacon, and some others, he consented to.

"I Daniel Vaughn of Plimpton, being in company at the house of Mr. John Shearman in said town, on Tuesday the 30th of January, 1776, there in discourse or controversy with Capt. John Bridgham, I the said Daniel Vaughn, charged Capt. Bridgham with going into the service for the sake of money and nothing else; and also sold sundry other things imposing on the common cause, which I am heartily sorry for.

"DANIEL VAUGHN."

You will think it proper that I give you some account of this Daniel Vaughn, which I shall do in as brief a manner as possible. He is a man of considerable worldly interest, but not much to be regarded, but by all to be avoided as an enemy to his country; and that you may know him, I shall mention a few marks which will unavoidably be discovered by every observing person. He is something tall of stature, hath a crosseye, a severe look; he is a pragmatical fellow; he talks thick and stuttering. What nation he derived from, is uncertain; or what his native language is; he generally speaks very broken English; he hath no regard to any but himself, and is as little regarded. He ought to be abandoned from society, and detested by all honest men.

JOHN BRIDGHAM, Captain.

(1) See List of Grievances, pa. 971. (2) See index, under Town of Boston, & Charlestown; & Fire. & See index, under Army of the United Colonies. (3) See address to the King from the Congress, pa. 656. & address to the People of England, page, 104. & See the Character of the Court, &c. Cruel, pa. 740, &c. (4) See letters of Congress & estimate, damage, pa. 839. (5) By Beginning of hostilities see pa. 123, &c. (6) See indexes, under Army British. (7) See index, under Canada. (8) See indexes, under Town of Boston. (9) See index, under Naval affairs. (10) See index, under Congress, Continental. (11) See on acts of Trade, pa. 591, Vol. 3, & pa. 667, 695, 1228. (9) See Index, under South Carolina, &c. (8) See index, under Virginia, Transactions, there. (10) See american rights, pa. 1089, 1228. (11) See pa. 787.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 13.

In CONGRESS, *March* 9, 1776.

RESOLVED, That no oath by way of test, be imposed upon, exacted, or required of any of the inhabitants of these Colonies, by any military officer.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Sec'ry.*

By Capt. Hopman from Newbern, North-Carolina, we learn, that Governor Martin had found means to raise 700 tories, whom he had joined at Cross Creek; that one or two of the parties who marched in quest of Martin's party had fell in with them, and had surrounded them so that 13 days ago, at Newbern, they were in hourly expectations of hearing of a battle.

On Monday last arrived here GENERAL LEE, *on his way from New-York for Virginia, where he is to take the command.*

By several gentlemen from Antigua we learn, that many of the inhabitants of that Island are very bitter against us; and are strongly soliciting for commissions to fit out privateers, that the English men of war seize all American vessels that came in their way; and that they have lately seized in the port of St. John's, the Brig —— Capt. Smith, of this port.

As England has, by their King's Proclamation and an act of their Parliament, not only declared war, but a piratical war, against us; why should we not declare an Independance and ask the aid of any power under heaven, to repel those pirates.

On Saturday evening arrived here BARON DE WOEDLKE, *formerly a General-Officer in the Prussian Service.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the West-Indies to his friend in this city, dated Feb. 14.

"We have just heard that a brig and a sloop from some part of America, laden with lumber, are taken by one of the English cruisers close in with St. Pierres, Martinico. This conduct enraged the French General, who immediately gave orders for one of his frigates to cruise and protect every American vessel within their limits."

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, February 22.

"*Orders are arrived in the English Islands a few days since, to seize all American vessels found in any of their ports, without respect to persons, so that she belongs to America; and it is thought there will be privateers fitted out of the English Islands against the Americans very soon; and that they intend to establish a court of exchequer in the Islands, to oblige every person to swear that they have no property in their hands belonging to the Americans; if they have it will be certainly seized. I have just now heard that one of the men of war has seized on one Capt. Gibbs, in a sloop at St. Kitts, belonging to Mr. Cruger, of Bristol, because she came from New York, and carried her to Antigua, where it is thought both her and the cargo will be condemned.*

"February 23. *I am informed this morning, that seven sail of American vessels have been carried into Antigua a day or two since. I am surprized how they can be safe to send out even bills on London, for if they should be taken, it would shew where the American property was in England, which certainly would be seized.*"

NEW-YORK, *March* 21.

Extract of a Letter from Montreal, February 26.

"*We have nothing material new, from Camp before Quebec, except a few Deserters now and then, who report that there is a Scarcity of Provisions, and that General Carleton has promised the Sailors in Town one hundred Pounds each, and 200 Acres of Land, wherever they choose it, if they will defend the Town till a Reinforcement comes in the Spring —Captain Lamb and the rest of the Prisoners we hear are well.*

By a Letter from St. Eustatia of the 22d of Feb. we learn, That Part of the Fleet and Transports that was blown off this Coast last Fall passed by that Island the Day before, under Convoy of the Viper Sloop of War; and that the Remainder, about 20 Sail were to follow the next Day, under Convoy of his Majesty's Ship the Experiment of 50 Guns; that Provisions were very scarce and dear in the West-Indies, Flour being at least 9l. per lb. at Curacoa, and all other Sorts of American Produce in Proportion.

A very fine, and almost new Ship, loaded with Salt, lately seized in this Port, by his Majesty's Ships on this Station, and ordered for Boston, was on Wednesday the 6th Inst. cast away on the Rocks on Montauk Point, at the East End of Long-Island; the Vessel is entirely bilged, and the Salt all run out; the People had great Difficulty to save their Lives; some of them being much bruised when taken out of the Water. There were 14 Men and an Officer on board who are all properly secured.

GENERAL WASHINGTON has detached six Regiments for this place, who are already advanced 100 miles towards it; 3000 more from Connecticut are coming; thirteen other Regiments will soon be here, so that we shall in a few days have an army of at least 20,000 men to oppose our enemies, and we have a train of 200 pieces of cannon ready to salute them.

We hear Gen. Thomson arrived in town yesterday from Philadelphia with a number of troops.

HARTFORD, *March* 25.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, dated March 12.

"A vessel from North-Carolina brings advice, that Governor Martin with 700 men is between two fires; one of 1000 men, under General ——, lately promoted; and another of about as many, who it is expected, will give a good account of him.—General Lee arrived here yesterday."

CAMBRIDGE, *March* 26.

The Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the town of Boston, qualified as the law directs, have been notified, by the Select-Men, to meet at the Rev. Dr. Chauncy's meeting house tomorrow, to choose town-officers for the year ensuing, and to act upon all such other matters and things as may properly come before the town.

(a) See p. 917.

The Commissioners appointed, by the Court of Great-Britain, to treat with the Colonies on the subject of settling the present disputes, it is said, sailed from England about the 20th of January, bound to Philadelphia. Some reports, by the last packet from England, say, large bodies of foreign troops may be expected others say, none will come, the French King having declared to the British Court his intention of taking an active part in favour of America, so soon as Great-Britain shall take into her service any foreign troops.

The following promotions have taken place in the continental army.

The hon. John Thomas, Esq; Major General.

John Armstrong, Esq; William Thompson, Esq; Andrew Lewis, Esq; James Moore, Esq; Brigadier Generals.

Stephen Moyland and William Palfrey, Esqrs. Aids de Camp to his Excellency General Washington.

Joshua Thomas, Esq; is appointed Aid de Camp to Major-General Thomas.

A gentleman from Albany informs, that the inhabitants of Montreal have appointed Delegates to join the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. *I believe this a mistake.*

A large ship of 300 tons burthen, laden with coal, porter, cheese, &c. which had been out from Whitehaven about 16 weeks, after having received considerable damage, and been repaired at New-York, was, about a fortnight since, taken by a small shallop of about 26 tons, and between 20 and 30 hands, with only small arms, after about one hour's resistance, and carried into Dartmouth. The captain of the ship, before she struck, received a ball, which went through his thigh. She had no board a very valuable box of jewels, and is supposed to be worth at least £ 2500 sterling. This, it is said, is the seventh prize we have taken, out of eight vessels which sailed from Whitehaven for Boston. (3)

Thursday last the ministerial fleet put to sea from Newport, and steered south-east-ward.

We hear that J. Wentworth, Esq; the late ministerial Governor of New-Hampshire, C. Messerve, Esq; late Collector at Portsmouth, Edward Lutwyche, Esq; Samuel Hale, a Portsmouth Attorney, Rev. Dr. Caner, Thomas M'Donogh, Secretary to the Governor, with sundry others, and a number of women and children, about fifty in the whole, in the grand ministerial flight of the 17th instant, all went off from Boston in a *fishing schooner*.

We hear, that on the last Lord's-Day the Rev. Mr. Bridge, of Chelmsford, preached a most animating Discourse from those words in the 21st of Kings, vii. 7. *Wherefore they arose, and fled in the twilight, and left their tents, and their horses, and their asses, even the camp as it was, and fled for their life.*——This passage of Scripture is a good description of the late flight of our ministerial enemies, for they left their tents, and their horses, and a number of Tories for Asses. (4)

We hear that the enemy left about 100 pieces of cannon at Castle William; but each of them either with a trunnion beat off, or spiked up. (4)

Most or quite all the enemy's fleet lay below the Castle till Tuesday last, when a considerable part of them (said to be about one half) put to sea. Near all the remainder sailed yesterday afternoon.

The general opinion is, that the enemy's fleet and army, lately fled from Boston, are bound to Halifax. (4)

Since our last Colonel Mifflin, Quarter-Master-General of the American army, set out from hence for New York.

This day General Sullivan, with his brigade of the Continental forces, begin their march for the same place.

The men of war building at Portsmouth, for the Continental service, will, it is said, be ready to launch in about a month.

We hear from Dartmouth college, that on Thursday the 22d of February, was detently interred there, an Indian named Peul, who was one of the delegates from the several Indian tribes in Canada.—His funeral was preceded by a sermon, preached by the Rev. Doctor Wheelock, and attended with such military honors, and marks of distinction, as the circumstances of the college would allow, and the nature of the case required. He had, with his companions, the rest of the Indian delegates, made a long circular tour through several of the united colonies, and on his return home was seized with a fever, and died at Boscawen, in New Hampshire. His companions had determined to carry his corpse to Canada; but some of them having been at Dartmouth college, were so well pleased with the particular respect paid them, and the friendly attention and instruction afforded to their children there, that they altered their intention. They expressed great satisfaction with the proceedings at the funeral, and assured the president that they would inform their brethren at home with how much honor and friendship they had been treated; which we hope will impress their minds with an idea of the peaceful and friendly disposition of the colonies towards them, and induce them to forbear any hostile attempts against us.

DIED] At Lebanon, Connecticut, the Rev. Dr. Solomon Williams.—At Torrington, the Rev. Mr. Robards.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office, Cambridge, *March* 28.

(A)

JOB Allyn, John Andrews, 2d Roxbury.

(B) Stephen Beats, John Barlow, Roxbury, Henry Bromfield, 2, Andover, Melatiah Bourn, Barnstable, Captain Josiah Batchelder, Beverly, Benjamin B. Borel fred.

(C) Phineas Cox, Abraham Cook, Samuel Cumming, Roxbury, James Cumble.

(D) Lieutenant Richard Davis.

(F) Capt. Gustavus Fellows, Newton, Nath. Fellows, Shirmen French, Cant. Noth. Freeman, Hardwick, Tho. Freeman, Nathan Frazier, Haverhill.

(G) Colonel Gridley, Benj. Goldthwait, Weston, H. Gibbs.

(H) John Harrington, Wm. Henderson, Benja. Hastings.

(I) Duncan Ingraham, Philip James, John Coffin Jones, Edward Jones.

(K) John R. Key, Roxbury. (L) James Laughlin.

(M) Daniel March, Medway, Asa Man, Wrentham, Wm. McMurray, J. Mullin, Malden, Wm. Mitchell, Charles Miller, Rev. James Meriam, Newton, David Mann, Wrentham,

(N) Thomas Nelson, Roxbury.

(O) Joshua Orne.

(P) Freeman Pulsifer, Reading, Lieut. Joseph Penry, Joseph Plum, Roxbury, Rees Price.

(R) Ezra Row, John Row, Roxbury.

(S) Hugh Stephenson, Lieut. James Stodward, Roxbury, Elisha Sigourn, Stephen Salisbury, Boston, Joshua Soule, Bristol, Rev. Hezekiah Smith, Capt. John Stanton, Timothy Smith.

(T) Asa Todd, Roxbury.

(W) Eben. Weft, David Wade, Sam. Welles, Esq; Natick, Levi Willder.

To be SOLD,

A Good farm in Fitchburg, containing about 110 acres, well wooded, with a proportion of tillage, pasturing, mowing, and a good orchard, with a dwelling-house and barn thereon; said farm is well watered, and about a quarter of a mile from the meeting-house, very pleasantly situated; said farm is under good improvement.

Also another farm in Winchendon, containing about 100 acres of good land, suitable for plowing, pasturing and mowing, with a house and barn thereon; and about 20 acres under improvement; said farm is well watered. For further particulars enquire of the widow DOROTHY KIMBALL, in Fitchburg.

Fitchburg, March 25, 1776.

THE 2d Salem Edition of the celebrated Pamphlet, intitled, COMMON SENSE, is just published, and to be sold by EZEKIEL RUSSELL at that place.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, by the subscriber, on Tuesday the 9th of April, at two o'clock, P. M.

A LARGE dwelling house and barn, and about 20 acres of land, in ANDOVER, south parish, within 40 rods of the meeting-house, on the great road from PUTTON to HAVERHILL. Said place is suitable for a gentleman's country seat, or a tradesman of whatever occupation.

The Vendue to be held at the house on the premises.

NATHANIEL ABBOT.

N. B. The money not wanted if good sure may be given, yet it will not be refused.

To be SOLD,

TWO farms, lying in Lynn, North parish, one containing 100 acres, with half an house and barn, the other containing about 40 acres, with an house and barn, finely situated within a quarter of a mile of the meeting-house.

Any that have a mind to purchase the same, may enquire of JOHN BRIANT, or JOSEPH GOWING, of said LYNN.

Lynn, March 20. 1776.

To be SOLD,

A likely NEGRO MAN, about 23 years of age, understands cooking, washing, and all other things necessary to be done in a family. Enquire of the printer.

STRAYED away from Joseph Wright, of Concord, last October, a mare COLT, two years old, dark brown, with a small white spot on her forehead, and one on her nose. Whoever hath taken up said colt, and will give information, or publish it in the Cambridge paper, so that the owner may have her again, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid by SAMUEL SOPER.

TAKEN up in Andover, a brown MARE, 13 hands high, about 10 years old, two white feet, and white nose. Whoever has lost such an one, may have her again by applying to THOMAS OSGOOD, of Andover, and paying charges.

DESERTED from Capt. Thomas Grant's company, in Col. John Glover's regiment, Elijah Burnam, but signed John Burnam, belonging to Danvers, about 28 years old, pitted with the small-pox; about five feet six inches high, somewhat slender. Whoever will take up said Burnam and convey him to said regiment, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and necessary charges paid. THOMAS GRANT, Captain.

ALL persons having any demands on the estate of Capt. JOHN BRACKETT, late of Falmouth, deceased, are desired to bring in their accompts to widow MARY BRACKETT, administratrix to said estate, in order for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment.

N. B. Said widow MARY BRACKETT will attend said business on the first Tuesdays of the six next following months at her dwelling house in said Falmouth.

To be SOLD,

A few hogsheads of choice West-India Rum, and a quantity of English Loaf Sugar. Inquire of the Printer.

Deserted from my company, in Col. Prescot's regiment, the following persons, viz.—Zephaniah Leonard, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has a blemish in his left eye; deserted the latter end of December last —— Peabody Stanwise, deserted at the same time, 5 feet 8 inches high, wore his own hair.—Mark Rew, (which is the name he inlisted by, but is known by that of John Tew) about 5 feet 10 inches high.—Benjamin Barney, deserted the 8th instant, about five feet 10 inches high, very much knock-kneed, and has short black hair.

Any person or persons who will return either of said deserters to their regiment, shall receive five dollars reward for each of them, and all necessary charges paid by me.

SAMUEL PATCH, Capt.

Ran away from the subscriber, a boy of 15 years of age, named Daniel Wire, of a light complexion; had on a gray coat and jacket, much worn; and had on a woollen shirt, a pair of sheep skin breeches, blue stockings, and is about 5 feet high. Whoever takes up said boy, and delivers him to his master, shall have one dollar reward, and all charges paid by me,

Amherst, March 21. 1776. BENJAMIN HOPKINS.

Camp at Roxbury, March 25. 1776.

Deserted from Capt. Scott's company, Col. Wyllys's regiment, about the 20th Instant, Oyne M'Work, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts-Bay, about 30 years of age, 5 feet and 5 or 6 inches in height, much pox-pitten. Whoever will take up said deserter and return him to Camp, or give information so that he may be brought to punishment, shall receive three dollars reward, and all necessary charges paid by

EZEKIEL SCOTT, Capt.

IT is requested of the Constables for the several towns in the county of Suffolk, to whom the care of the Votes for a Register of Deeds and a Treasurer is committed, that they, with said votes, attend a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, to be held at Braintree on the third Tuesday of April next, that the choice may be declared.

March 26, 1776. JOHN HILL, Just. Peace.

All persons having demands on the estate of JOSEPH MAYO, late of Roxbury, Esq; *deceased*, are desired to carry their accounts to JOSEPH MAYO, of Warwick, administrator to said estate, or to Deacon DAVID WELD, of Roxbury, attorney to the executor of said estate, for adjustment:—And those that are indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to the administrator or to the said attorney.

The FARM lately occupied by the deceased, to be let, containing between eighty and ninety acres of good pasturing, mowing and plow land, with orcharding and salt marsh. There are on said farm one large house, exceeding pleasantly situated, and one small ditto, with a good barn and other out-houses.——Said farm is about 6 miles and three quarters from Boston town-house, on Dedham road, and about three quarters of a mile from the meeting-house.

See index, under Coast Guard, Boston.

See index, under Army of the United Colonies.

See index, under Army of the United Colonies.

See page 846

(1) See index, under Independency, pa. 971.

See index, under Canada.

See index, under Men of War.

See list of prisoners, pa. 971.

(2) See Committee never came.

(3) See index, under Naval affairs

(4) See pa. 905.

Boston, see date of the last number, pa. 907

[Continued from the 2d page.] 908

I shall conclude these remarks, with the following timely & well intended hints. We ought to reflect, that there are three different ways, by which an independancy may hereafter be effected; and that *one* of those *three*, will one day or other, be the fate of America, viz. By the legal voice of the people in Congress; by a military power: or by a mob: It may not always happen that our soldiers are citizens, and the multitude a body of reasonable men; virtue, as I have already remarked, is not hereditary, neither is it perpetual. Should an independency be brought about by the first of those means, we have every opportunity and every encouragement before us, to form the noblest and purest constitution on the face of the earth. We have it in our power to begin the world over again. A situation, similar to the present, hath not happened since the days of Noah until now. The birthday of a new world is at hand, and a race of men, perhaps as numerous as Europe contains, are to receive their portion of freedom from the event of a few months. The Reflection is awful---and in this point of view, How trifling, how ridiculous, do the little, paltry cavellings of a few weak or interested men appear, when weighed against the business of a world.

Should we neglect the present favourable and inviting period, and an independance be hereafter effected by any other means, we must charge the consequence to ourselves, or to those rather, whose narrow and prejudiced souls, are habitually opposing the measure without enquiring or reflecting. There are reasons to be given in support of independance, which men should rather privately think of, than be publickly told of. We ought not now to be debating whether we shall be independant or not, but, anxious to accomplish it on a firm, secure, and honourable basis, and uneasy rather that it is not yet began upon. Every day convinces us of its necessity. Even the tardies (if such beings yet remain among us) should, of all men, be the most solicitous to promote it; for, as the appointment of committees at first, protected them from popular rage, so, a wise and well established form of government, will be the only certain means of continuing it securely to them. *Wherefore*, if they have not virtue enough to be WHIGS, they ought to have prudence enough to wish for independance.

In short, independance is the only BOND that can tye and keep us together. We shall then see our object, and our care will be legally shut against the schemes of an intriguing, as well as a cruel enemy. We shall then too, be on a proper footing, to treat with Britain; for there is reason to conclude, that the pride of that court, will be less hurt by treating with the American states for terms of peace, than with those whom she denominates, "rebellious subjects," for terms of accommodation. It is our delaying it that encourages her to hope for conquest, and our backwardness tends only to prolong the war. As we have, without any good effect therefrom, withheld our trade to obtain a redress of our grievances, let us *now* try the alternative, by *independantly* redressing them ourselves, and then offering to open the trade. The mercantile and reasonable part in England, will be still with us; because, peace *with* trade, is preferable to war *without* it. And if this offer be not accepted, other courts may be applied to. (8)

On these grounds I rest the matter. And as no offer hath yet been made to refute the doctrine contained in the former editions of this pamphlet, it is a negative proof, that either the doctrine cannot be refuted, or, that the party in favour of it are too numerous to be opposed. WHEREFORE, instead of gazing at each other with suspicious or doubtful curiosity, let each of us hold out to his neighbour the hearty hand of friendship, and unite in drawing a line, which, like an act of oblivion, shall bury in forgetfulness every former dissention. Let the names of Whig and Tory be extinct; and let none other be heard among us, than those of a *good citizen*, *an open and resolute friend*, *and a virtuous supporter of the* RIGHTS *of* MANKIND, *and of the* FREE AND INDEPENDANT STATES OF AMERICA.

(1) see declaration of independency, pa. 971.
(2) see index, under Congress Continental.
(3) see index, under Army of the United Colonies.
(4) see the confederacy, pa. 1046
(5) see the first appointment, page 1087.
(6) see index, under Army British, & list of Grievances, pa. 971.
(7) see list of Grievances, pa. 971.
(8) see proclamation, page 840.
(9) see index, under Army British, & Army of the United Colonies.
(10) see agreement, pa. 606.
(11) see resolves to open trade, pa. 925.
(12) see treaty with France, pa. 1012.
(13) see index, under Whig, &c.
(14) see pa. 905. w. 4. before

Taken up by Samuel Draper, of Newton, a chestnut-coloured mare, about 15 hands high, with a star in her forehead, a white saddle spot on her near side, and two white spots on her near side below the saddle. If the proper owner will appear, & pay all necessary charges, he may have her again.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any demands on the estate of Francis Brown, late of Danvers, boat-builder, deceased, are desired to bring in their accompts to Samuel Brown, of Newbury, administrator to said estate, in order for settlement. Attendance will be given at the house of the deceased, the first Tuesday and Wednesday in each month.

Newbury, Feb. 14, 1776. SAMUEL BROWN, Adm'r.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

LOST, the 18th instant, between the subscriber's quarters at Mr. Ipswich Austin's, and Judge Trowbridge's in Cambridge, a greenish Morocco pocket-book, with several continental and provincial bills, amounting to between eight & twelve dollars, with a number of notes and other papers. Whoever finds the same, & will return it to the subscriber or printer, shall have six dollars or the whole sum contained in said book.

PAUL DUDLEY SARGENT.

Colony of the Massachusetts Bay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Worcester, which were to be holden at Worcester, in the County aforesaid, on the last *Tuesday of March*, next by a Resolve of the Great and General Court of this Colony, adjourned to the second *Tuesday of June* next, the time by law next appointed for holding said Courts at Worcester aforesaid. PEREZ MORTON, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

March 16th, 1776.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Lost between *Faneuil-Hall Market* in *Boston*, and *Cambridge Meeting-House*, a BLACK LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, containing a number of Continental and Massachusetts Bills, the owners name and place of residence therein written. Whoever has found the same, and will return it, shall have the above reward.

Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, PLIMOUTH, ss.

AT a Court erected to try all treasons and offences that shall be found inflicting the sea coast of America, and brought into the counties of *Plimouth*, *Barnstable*, *Bristol*, *Nantucket* or *Dukes-County*, to be held at *Plimouth*, in the said county of *Plimouth*, on Monday the 15th day of *April*, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, will be tried the justice of the capture of the following vessels, viz. of a Sloop called the POLLY; burthen about seventy five tons, commanded by *Sidney White*: Of a Schooner called the INDUSTRY, burthen about eighty-five tons, commanded by *Charles Cole*: Of a small fishing Schooner, burthen about fifteen tons, commanded by one *Dawley*: Of a Ship called the HAPPY RETURN, burthen about one hundred and thirty tons, commanded by *James Hall*: Of a Ship called the NORFOLK, burthen about one hundred and twenty tons, commanded by *Jonathan Grinnell*: Of a Sloop called the DOLPHIN, burthen about eighty tons, commanded by *Lot Norton*: Of a Brigantine called the ST. LAWRANCE, burthen about one hundred and sixty-five tons, commanded by *James Coffin*: Of a Sloop called the SALLY, burthen about seventy tons, commanded by *George Middleditch*: Of a Sloop called the LIVELY-LOCUS, burthen about thirty tons, commanded by one *Wayman*: Of a Sloop called the BRITANNIA, burthen about eighty tons, commanded by *Joseph Hall*: Of a Sloop called the BETSEY, burthen about one hundred and fifteen tons, commanded by *William Heath*: And of a Ship called the HARRIET, burthen about two hundred and forty tons, commanded by *Wemyss Dorrick*. ---All which vessels, said to be employed in supplying the Fleet and Army, employed against the UNITED COLONIES, and taken and brought into the counties of *Plimouth*, *Barnstable* and *Bristol* aforesaid, together with their cargoes and appurtenances, are libelled in the Court aforesaid; and thither will be had thereon, from day to day, until the whole are tried: And notice is hereby given, pursuant to the laws of the Colony aforesaid, to all persons claiming property in any of the aforesaid vessels or cargoes, or any ways concerned therein, that they may appear and shew cause (if any they have) why the said vessels, or any of them, with their cargoes and appurtenances, should not be condemned.

NATHAN CUSHING, *Judge of said Court.*

Roxbury, March 12, 1776.

To be sold at public vendue, on Thursday the 21st instant, at ten o'clock, A. M. at the dwelling-house of Major Joseph Mayo, late of Roxbury, deceased, the PERSONAL ESTATE of the said deceased, consisting of live stock, household furniture, and out-door movables.

Run away from Israel Cook, jun. the 25th ult. an apprentice lad, named Joseph Hubbert. Whoever will take up said runaway, and return him to his master, shall have nine pence reward for their trouble. Malden, Feb. 8, 1776.

Taken up in Wells, in the county of Hampshire, about the beginning of Feb. last, a Letter, on which there was no superscription that could be read; the writing is so very pale, so that the subscriber's name cannot be read, but the sir-name begins with the letter B. In said letter was inclosed 31l. lawful money, supposed to be sent by some person belonging to the army, as the letter was dated in Cambridge, the last of Jan. 1776. If the person who has sent such a letter will apply to Osgood Carleton, quarter-master of Col. Sergeant's regiment, now at Inman's house in Cambridge, and describe the bills, he may have them by paying for this advertisement.

All persons who have any demands on the estate of JONATHAN SERGEANT, or the estate of PHINEAS SERGEANT, late of Leicester, innholder, deceased, are desired to bring them in to JONATHAN SERGEANT, jun. administrator to the estate of said deceased, in order to a settlement: And those who are indebted to said estates are requested to make speedy payment. JONA. SARGENT, administrator.

Leicester, 6th March, 1776.

Ran away, last Saturday evening, a Negro woman, named Nell, about 24 years of age, of a large size; carried off with her four cloaths, viz. one brown homespun, one homespun linen, one black and yellow stuff, and a red and white calico; also a light blue quilted coat, red cloak, blue ridinghood, four yards of yellow tammy, and a black bonnet. Whoever shall take up said runaway, and bring her to her master, shall have all necessary charges paid by me the subscriber.

Woburn, Mar. 4. 1776. TIMOTHY WINN.

To be sold at private sale, on or before the first of April next, all the household furniture of ETHAN WEATHERBEE, innholder, consisting of chairs, tables, beds and bedding, pewter, &c. likewise a cow, a second-hand chaise and harness complete, two swine, one good horse, either fit for chaise or saddle. Said Weatherbee's going off into the country is the reason of his disposing of said articles, which will be sold cheap. Menotomy, Feb. 28, 1776.

AMOS THROOP,

Opposite the Court House in Providence,

Has for sale, a general assortment of drugs and medicines, among which are, Hoopes's and Anderson's genuine pills, Bateman's drops, genuine Turlington's balsam, essence of pepper mint, much approved in pains of the stomach, British oil, &c. &c. &c.

At the above place may be had by the quantity, Jesuits bark, if soon applied for; as also, by the quantity, some of the best rhubarb ever brought into the country; also, mace, cinnamon and cloves by the large or small quantity.

A general assortment of West-India Goods to be sold at the new Store opposite the Master's Arms tavern, Cambridge. (10) see pa. 903, with the references.

All persons any ways indebted to, or that have any demands on the estate of Deacon JOHN CUTTER, late of Cambridge, deceased, are hereby desired to settle the same with JOHN CUTTER, administrator of said estate.

Cambridge, March 21, 1776.

PROPOSALS for Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

THE CONQUEST OF CANAAN.

A POEM, in nine books.

I. This work will be contained in twelve sheets, making upwards of 330 pages 12mo.

II. It will be printed with an elegant type, upon fine writing paper; will be contained in one volume, as several in the country have been neatly bound, gilt and lettered, at the price of one dollar.

III. Those who subscribe for twelve, shall have a thirteenth gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the Poem, are taken in by J. Dunlap, in Philadelphia, Mr. J. Holt, New-York, Mr. W. C. Hoofman, in Princeton, Mr. F. Barber, in Elizabeth-town, Mr. J. Dunscomb, in Fairfield, Messrs. Greene, in New-Haven, Mr. E. Watson, in Hartford, Mr. H. Hill, in Norwich, Mr. G. Olney, in Providence, the Printer of this paper, in Cambridge, Dilly & Bicknell, in Portsmouth, and by various other gentlemen in the principal towns on the continent; with all of whom are lodged papers, containing a general account of the work. A further discription, and for a specimen of it, will soon be published in the *Pennsylvania Magazine*.

The Inhabitants of the town of *Charlestown* are hereby notified, that a committee is appointed by the town, at a legal meeting, to make an estimate of the loss sustained by said inhabitants, during the present unhappy troubles; which committee are to meet at the house of Mr. Benjamin Cooper, innholder, in Menotomy, on Tuesday the 26th of this instant, March, at 9 o'clock before noon, and so from day to day till their business is completed. All the sufferers, who have not exhibited accompts of their loss, are desired to shew them or send as possible to Mr. SETH SWEETSER, in Medford, that they may be duly noticed. NATHANIEL GORHAM, per order.

N. B. The town-meeting is adjourned to the 3d of April next, at one o'clock, after noon, to meet at Mr. Jeut. Snow's, innholder, in Charlestown. (10) Charlestown, March 6, 1776.

FOR SALE, in the North Parish of READING, belonging to William Upton.

A fine large Farm, containing about 140 acres of land, with a house, barn and joiner's shop, and two wells near the door. The land is more than enough to keep 20 head of cattle. There is also 30 acres of wood land. The said farm is about a mile and an half from the meeting-house, and about 16 miles from Cambridge. For further particulars, inquire of William Upton.

Reading, March 8. 1776.

LOST, sometime in Feb. last, a gold necklace. Whoever shall find it, or shall discover it, being offered to sell, is desired to leave word with the Printer hereof, and they shall be well rewarded for their trouble. Cambridge, March 5th.

The Brethren of the Antient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted MASONS are desired, That the Lodge is removed from the Earl of Halifax tavern to Brother Nathaniel Folsom's, who is steemed a friend to his country; where ALL SUCH of the Fraternity have opportunity of assembling together in brotherly love. By order of the Society,

S. SEVERANCE, Master.

Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, March 6, 1776.

To be SOLD

At the SHOP next to the HATTER's, in MEDFORD,

A few dozen caulking irons, flock locks, brass knob locks, block-tin tea-pots, brass chaise nails, sir-peary brads, hand saws, augers, plaining irons, hunting whips, large pewter basons, brass cocks, cranberry ware, viz. plates, butter boats, tea-pots, sugar bowls, and a large tureen dish.---A variety of beaverit and felt hats, steel spring snuffers, brass fluted candlesticks, large and handsome, brass seales, twenty dozen double gross yellow metal buttons, leather breeches, a few pair rich brocaded and satin shoes, paper hangings; with many articles of English piece goods.---Also, one piece of black hair seating, for chair bottoms, &c. &c. &c.

Taken up by me the subscriber, about the latter end of last September, a brown Horse, about 11 or 12 years old, trots and paces. JOSEPH FARROW.

Chelmsford, Jan. 29, 1776.

To be let, and entered the first of April next,

The seat of the Hon. Benjamin Prat, Esq; deceased, with fine gardens, and a variety of the best of English fruit trees, with a large farm-house, two barns, &c. in Milton, a farm of one hundred and seventy acres of choice land upland, well proportioned with ploughing, mowing and pasturing, with a large orchard, and a salt-marsh near the farm.---Whoever desires to hire, may apply to Mrs. PRAT, at SAMUEL WELLS's, Esq; in Natick.

To be SOLD,

Feather beds, mattresses, a new brass kettle, large pots and iron kettle, two gallon copper tea-kettle, looking glasses, a few pairs of quart decanters, vinegar cruets, glass tumblers, cream-coloured delph plates, stone and delph dishes, one dozen round-about chairs, two high-back divan, old smoak'd bottles, cyder drawn off per barrel, brandy, good dumb fish, a few legs of pork, corned, fitted for smoak-house, neats tongues cured, English beaveret hats, with a small assortment of English goods. Inquire of DANIEL JONES, at his shop, near Messrs. Hyde & Company's, in Cambridge.

Bath serges, scarlet ratteens, Bath coatings, flannels (white) wilton, green and blue baize, swanskin, middlesex and superfine broad cloths, fustians, shalloons, tamies, calamancoes, velvereets, spotted velvets, hair plush, damasous, cambricks, hollands, chicks, worsted and mill'd hose, kilmarnock caps, mantuas, womens stuffs, serge denim, corduroy, ghia'd linen, black everlasting, worsted hose, womens black silk and worsted mitts, sealing wax, India rattatine, ivory small-tooth combs, primers, psalters, pins and needles, fans, keuttings, Scotch lawns, aprons and handkerchiefs, taylors thread, white threads, herrisons, gauzes, fattins, moden, flay laces, worsted hose garters, white and black gauze handkerchiefs, tapes, shoe and coat linings, hair combs, hair pins, plated stock and knee buckles, quality bindings, a neat assortment of ribbons, Dutch lace, crewel, ---- frize lace, black laces, calicoes, sewing silk, death-head and basket buttons, metal buttons, shoe and knee buckles, pocket-books, brass ink-stands, shoe and knee clasps, ink-powder, jack-knives, silk twist, silk and linen handkerchiefs, a few yards of Persian gold binding, a few yards of gold lace, children's Morocco shoes, pepper, nutmegs, and a number of other articles, to be sold

JOHNSON & PHILLIPS.

At their store a little Westerly of Little Cambridge meeting house on the main road from Roxbury to Watertown.